

**USAID Human Rights and Reconciliation Program
Quarterly Report
31 March 2004**

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I. Introduction

During the first quarter of 2004, the USAID Human Rights and Reconciliation Program (HRRP), implemented by CREATIVE ASSOCIATES INTERNATIONAL, INC., continued implementation of key results components of the project as a new government installed itself in Guatemala. Initial indications were generally positive despite the troubling legacy of the human rights situation during the previous administration.

Following the elections of 29 December 2003, a new government was installed on 14 January 2004. While it remains early for definitive affirmations, the new administration has taken preliminary steps to improve the situation of human rights and reconciliation in Guatemala. On 7 January, Frank LaRue, noted human rights defender and head of the Centro de Acción Legal en Derechos Humanos (CALDH), a USAID HRRP counterpart, was named head of the Presidential Commission for Human Rights (COPREDEH). On 25 February, the newly elected President of the Republic, Mr. Oscar Berger, announced the re-launching of the Peace Accords as a principle-orienting guide for his administration. During this same announcement, President Berger also declared his support for the installation of the polemical Commission for the Investigation of Illegal and Clandestine Security Groups (CICIACs). The President of the Congress also noted the historical commission of genocide by the State during the armed conflict, a rare admission for a governmental official. The following week, President Berger announced an initial 100 day plan which included a human rights component for the review of National Civilian Police (PNC) agents and the re-launching of Peace Accords (*Prensa Libre*, 2 March 2004).

The new administration has worked to promote the rule of law in Guatemala by actively supporting the prosecution of corruption during the previous administration. In the first quarter of 2004, reports surfaced regarding illegal contributions to political parties by the ex-Comptroller of Accounts (*Prensa Libre*, 19 February and 1 March 2004); United States investigations of former Guatemalan public officials (*Prensa Libre*, 27 February 2004); and corruption within the Social Investment Fund (*Prensa Libre*, 23 February 2004). The new administration and the Courts pursued former government officials, including ordering that the former President not be allowed to leave the country (though he had already departed Guatemala) during February (*Prensa Libre*, 21 February 2004); ordering house arrest for the former President of the Congress for alleged involvement in the 24/25 July 2003 disturbances in Guatemala City; arresting the former Comptroller of Accounts who had fled to Nicaragua (*Prensa Libre*, 24 February 2004); and arresting the former Minister of the Interior for misappropriation of State funds. The Central American Parliament, PARLACEN, removed immunity of the former President and Vice-President of Guatemala (*Prensa Libre*, 18 February 2004).

President Berger also removed the Attorney General due to his inefficiency (*Prensa Libre*, 25 February 2004) and alleged refusal to prosecute former ruling party officials for involvement in the aforementioned 24/25 July 2003 disturbances in Guatemala City (*Prensa Libre*, 28 February 2004).

While these initial efforts indicated increasing governmental support for the rule of law and respect for human rights in Guatemala, the legacy of human rights abuses and violence continued to be evident during the quarter. For example, Office of the Human Rights Ombudsperson (PDH) investigations indicated that some of the perpetrators of the hundreds of murders of women in recent years are members of the National Civilian Police (*Prensa Libre*, 17 January and 16 March 2004); a Judge was murdered in Zacapa (*Prensa Libre*, 25 February 2004); and the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights had to order protective measures for human rights activist Orlando Blanco (*Prensa Libre*, 3 March 2004). The National Civilian Police (PNC) continued to be the main State agency accused of human rights abuses. In addition to PDH evidence linking the murder of women to the PNC, other reports surfaced of PNC linkages to organized crime, car theft and arms and drug trafficking (*Prensa Libre*, 28 February 2004). Officers of the PNC were discovered robbing a house in one of the poorer neighborhoods of Guatemala City (*Prensa Libre*, 1 March 2004). On 17 March, the United Nations Verification Mission (MINUGUA) published a report identifying continued impunity for crimes of genocide in Guatemala. Human rights defenders also reported continued attacks and intimidations in the first three months of the year (see Section II.D.iii. below).

However, during this same period the endemic problem of lynchings appeared to begin to wane. One news report, of an attempted lynching in the Polochic Valley of Alta Verapaz in the 24 February 2004 *Prensa Libre*, was the only reported incident in the press.¹ This is the lowest level of reported lynchings during a quarter since inception of the project.

During the first quarter of 2004, USAID HRRP continued to support social processes leading to pro-active participation by civil society in the areas of human rights and reconciliation. Specific support included:

- renewing support for two sub-grants with local civil society organizations for the protection and promotion of human rights in the Verapaces (in addition to seven in Quiché; five in Huehuetenango; and six in Chimaltenango);
- conducting human rights workshops to ensure adequate training of Office of the Human Rights Ombudsperson's officers, community and youth promoters;
- continued sub-grant support for the National Commission to Search for Children "Lost" during the Conflict, resulting in a number of family reunifications;
- a third and final strategic human rights education review workshop with participation of the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsperson and civil society, which will be the basis for development of a human rights educational kit;
- renewing support for three sub-grants for local organizations to disseminate the Historical Clarification Commission (HCC) report and recommendations;
- inauguration of a media campaign to disseminate the conclusions and recommendations of the Historical Clarification Commission;
- activities to commemorate victims of the conflict;

¹ Further consultations with MINUGUA and the Comité Ejecutivo del Centro de Justicia de Chimaltenango confirmed the appearance of a reduction in the number of lynchings.

- further support for the consolidation of a National Human Rights Movement (MNDH) through sub-grant funding for the 2nd National Congress of Human Rights Organizations, which elected a new governing board for the MNDH;
- continued support for civil society initiatives to establish a Commission for the Investigation of Illegal and Clandestine Security Groups (CICIACs);
- support for efforts to coordinate activities of the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsperson and newly elected Congressional authorities;
- further support for efforts to coordinate the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsperson and local civil society human rights organizations through the development of local human rights action plans; and
- initiating an intensive institutional strengthening workshop series to prepare USAID HRRP counterparts for the period after project closure later this year.

These efforts, and activities envisioned for the upcoming period, are detailed below.

II. Summary of Progress by Result

A). Result 1: Citizens Mobilized to Protect Human Rights

i. Progress During the Quarter

During the first quarter of 2004 USAID HRRP continued its intensive human rights education strengthening process with the Guatemalan Office of the Human Rights Ombudsperson (PDH) while simultaneously managing on-going support for counterpart activities in Quiché, Huehuetenango and Chimaltenango, and reviewing and renewing sub-grant counterpart efforts in the Verapaces.

Sub-grant awards in the Verapaces

During the first quarter of 2004, USAID HRRP reviewed and renewed sub-awards for two local counterparts working in the Verapaces in order for them to continue working in the promotion and prevention of human rights issues. The two were selected based on production of results as verified by Gish, Paz y Asociados, USAID HRRP's external monitor. The four other Verapaces sub-grant awards were extended to allow them to complete expected results without additional resources. Progress on sub-grant awards for the Verapaces is detailed in **Annex A**.

Renewed sub-grant awards in the Verapaces

Organization	Activity
Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral de las Víctimas de la Violencia en las Verapaces Maya Achi (ADIVIMA)	Human Rights Capacity Strengthening of Local Victims Committees in Baja Verapaz
Fundación de la Mujer Maya del Norte (FUNMMAYAN)	Training of Human Rights Promoters

Continuing sub-grant awards in the Verapaces

Organization	Activity
Asociación Maya Achí para el Desarrollo Comunitario (ADECOMAYA)/Defensoría Indígena Waxaqib Noj	Education in Human Rights for Peace and Community Reconciliation
Amigos de la Paz (ADP)/Comité Ejecutivo de Justicia de Alta Verapaz	Human Rights and Specific Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Respect for Cultural Diversity
Pastoral Social de las Verapaces	Human Rights and Mayan Q'eqchí Culture
Servicios por la Paz y Reconciliación (SERVIR)	Citizens Mobilization for Human Rights

Sub-grant awards in Quiché, Huehuetenango and Chimaltenango

Counterparts in the remaining three departments continued implementation of their sub-awards. Further detail on specific activities can be found in **Annexes B, C and D**.

Continuing sub-grant awards for Quiché

Organization	Activity during the third quarter of 2002
Asociación por Nosotras IXMUKANE	Promotion and Defense of Human Rights
Coordinadora de Asociaciones de Desarrollo Integral (CASODI)	Getting to Know and Making Real Our Rights
Defensoría Indígena Waxaqib'Noj (Santa Cruz del Quiché area)	Mediation, Prevention of Conflicts and Lynchings, and the Intervention of Indigenous Authorities
Defensoría Indígena Waxaqib'Noj (Uspantán area)	Strengthening of the Capacity of Local Authorities with a Focus on Gender in the Defense of Human Rights
Defensoría Indígena Waxaqib'Noj (Chichicastenango area)	Sensitizing for Human Rights, Prevention and Mediation of Conflicts and Domestic Violence
Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo (GAM)	Construction of a Center for Reception and Documentation of Complaints of Human Rights Violations
Movimiento de Desarraigados del Norte del Quiché	Strengthening of the Organization and Education of Community Promoters of Human Rights

Continuing sub-grant awards in Huehuetenango

Organization	Activity
Asociación Comunitaria de Desarrollo Integral Maya Mam (ACODIM)	Formation of Human Rights Promoters
Asociación para la Promoción y el Desarrollo de la Comunidad "CEIBA"	Strengthening of the Organization Dynamic of Municipal Human Rights Commissions
Comité Ejecutivo del Centro de Justicia	Human Rights Violations Prevention Centers
Pastoral Social/Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo	Consolidation of the HR Violations Complaint Reception Center
Red de Comunicadores de Chiantla	Dissemination, Sensitizing and Lobbying for Human Rights

Continuing sub-grant awards in Chimaltenango

Organization	Activity
Asociación Monseñor Gerardi	Dissemination of Human Rights
Asociación Unidad de Desarrollo Integral La Novena (UDINOV)	Youth Promoters of Human Rights
Comité Ejecutivo del Centro de Justicia	Promotion of Human Rights Through the Municipal Sub-Committees of the Justice Center
Defensoría Indígena Waxaqib'NojI	Strengthening Commitments for the Defense of Human Rights and Community Reconciliation with Participation of Women
Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo (GAM)	Center for Reception of Human Rights Complaints
Movimiento Nacional por los Derechos Humanos – Chimaltenango	Strengthening of the Human Rights Movement in Chimaltenango

Human Rights Education

Support to the Guatemalan Office of the Human Rights Ombudsperson (PDH)

During the first quarter of 2004 USAID trained 28 Officers from 84% of the 31 PDH sub-offices across Guatemala and initiated training for 32 Community Promoters and 18 Youth Promoters of the PDH. Further detail is included in **Annex E** and photographs at the end of this report.

PDH Officers Workshops: (17-19 February and 1-3 March): These training workshops reviewed issues of current national human rights reality; the importance of an integral vision of human rights, including elements of human rights concepts and their application in Guatemala; and the impact of political and social policies on human rights. The 17 women and 11 men who participated also developed an analysis of the role of the PDH in the implementation of the recommendations of the Historical Clarification Commission (**Annex F**).

PDH Community Promoters Workshop: (15- 18 March): 32 community promoters (15 women and 17 men) began a review of key human rights concepts and promotional methodologies to improve their outreach in local communities of the five departments of HRRP coverage. The first of three workshops reviewed current national human rights reality, including themes of State and Nation, historical memory, participatory diagnostics and social organization. Future workshops in April and May will review the integral vision of human rights and education methodologies.

PDH Youth Promoters Workshop: (30 March – 1 April): 18 Youth Promoters, from at-risk vulnerable youth sectors, including former gang members, now working to promote human rights with vulnerable youth of the capital city, reviewed national human rights reality and the integral vision of human rights concepts. 7 women and 11 men participated in this first workshop. Future workshops in April and May will address human rights education methodologies, citizen participation and alternative forms of human rights promotion, including community theatre.

ii. Successes and Lessons Learned

Sub-awards for citizen mobilization

USAID HRRP sub-grant awards continued at full implementation levels in the five departments of project coverage. Counterparts reported several dozen activities per week in their monthly programs that the project communicated to USAID Guatemala. Results achieved in human rights education and working with local authorities will be captured in final project reports and external monitoring by GPA in the next quarter. Following are some illustrative successes of HRRP counterparts during the first quarter of 2004.

Verapaces

- FUNMMAYAN trained a total of 122 promoters, 50% more than the 80 envisioned in the project proposal.
- ADIVIMA provided follow-up to 50 cases, filed claims with the Public Ministry on 29 clandestine cemeteries, and received authorization from the Public Ministry for 5 exhumations. ADIVIMA trained 547 persons, 405 (74%) were women.
- Defensoría Indígena/ADECOMAYA organized 25 community development councils and 244 persons participated in workshops, 152 (62%) were women.

Quiché

- Defensoría Indígena Santa Cruz reported 49 resolved cases: 31 using Indigenous Law methodologies and 18 in the context of the official legal system in coordination with local authorities (i.e., the Public Ministry, the Public Penal Defense Institute and the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsperson).
- Defensoría Indígena Chichicastenango reported 30 resolved cases using Indigenous Law methodologies.

Huehuetenango

- ACODIM trained 40 promoters who, in turn, trained 1,144 persons (42% were women). One promoter intervened to prevent a lynching in Xacalá, Ixtahuacán.

Human Rights Education (Support to the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsperson)

PDH Officers workshops: The training workshops represented the first time in six years that Officers from local sub-offices of the PDH had been convened for training, despite the centrality of their functions in receiving human rights complaints and orienting local populations. Surveys of participants indicated that the workshops helped them be more secure in their command of human rights issues and their ability to manage complaints and orient local populations.

PDH youth promoters workshops: participants commented that they learned about the human dignity of all people and about human rights concepts that could be communicated to vulnerable youth populations.

iii. Obstacles and Solutions

Sub-awards for citizen mobilization

USAID HRRP continued to liaise with counterpart civil society organizations to ensure adequate sub-award execution and production of results. Some illustrative adjustments and interventions to overcome implementation problems are cited below.

Verapaces

- ADP/Centro de Justicia: A time gap between training and final review field activities was addressed by adding additional intermediate activities.
- FUNMMAYAN: internal personnel problems were overcome ensuring continuity of key staff from the first year of implementation into the renewed second phase.
- Pastoral Social: Sub-award completion date was extended to 30 May to ensure completion of programmed activities.
- SERVIR: Sub-award completion date was extended to 16 March 2004 to ensure completion of programmed activities.

Huehuetenango

- Centro de Justicia: Following negative reactions from the Justice of the Peace in San Sebastián Coatán, Huehuetenango, USAID HRRP authorized changing the installation of the Center for Mediation and the Prevention of Human Rights Violations to the municipality of La Libertad, Huehuetenango.
- GAM/CRD: USAID HRRP reviewed delays in implementation due to personnel changes and remaining funds from the first year of execution with a view towards reformulating resources committed to the sub-award.

Chimaltenango

- Asociación Monseñor Gerardi: budget reformulated after implementation delays.
- GAM/CRD: Project budget reformulated following delays in implementation.
- MNDH: Project budget reformulated following delays in implementation.

Human Rights Education

Human rights education workshops with the PDH were positively received by participants. However, this success created demand amongst other PDH officers who did not participate in the trainings. USAID HRRP is working with the Ombudsperson to schedule training for local representatives (Auxiliares) if time and resources permit.

B). Result 2: Advocacy and Information Dissemination on the Subject of Children “Lost” During the War

i. Progress during the Quarter

USAID HRRP is addressing its efforts at advocacy and information dissemination regarding children “disappeared” during the conflict through the Comisión Nacional de Búsqueda de Niñez Desaparecida (CNBND), a consortium of seven CSOs and the PDH. During the period of this report, the CNBND continued its HRRP supported work in its social communication and advocacy sub-commissions.

During the period of this report the CNBND held the first meeting of Reunited Families (23 February) which issued a Declaration (**Annex G**) regarding the situation of children separated from their families during the conflict. The CNBND also conducted two family reunifications, both in Petén*. The CNBND also made progress on its legal proposal to facilitate the search for lost children with the expert assistance of a Law Professor from the Universidad Rafael Landívar (**Annex H**). Further information regarding progress of implementation of the CNBND sub-grant award is included in **Annex I**.

* Please see article at the end of this report

iii. Obstacles and Solutions

The CNBND continued to have problems accessing information, as many State agencies such as orphanages, hospitals and the Army, are hesitant to cooperate in the search for children when they themselves may be implicated in their disappearance. USAID HRRP has developed an institutional strengthening program that will assist the CNBND in developing a lobbying plan for action towards establishing an adequate legal framework for its efforts (**Annex J**), implemented in the second quarter of 2004.

C). Result 3: Dissemination of Information about and Remembrance of the Internal War

i. Progress during the Quarter

Dissemination of the Historical Clarification Commission (HCC)

USAID HRRP is conducting its dissemination efforts in three target groups of 1) persons who are unaware of or feel unaffected by the armed conflict; 2) youth; and 3) populations directly affected by the armed conflict.

Media campaign (Group 1)

On 8 January 2004 USAID HRRP inaugurated the Historical Clarification Commission (HCC) Dissemination Campaign. The inauguration event was attended by 200 persons and included speeches by the US Ambassador, the Human Rights Ombudsperson, the Head of the United Nations Verification Mission, and the former Secretary of the Peace.* Campaign television spots were presented and later appeared on national and local television stations in the capital city and five regional capitals of USAID HRRP coverage. The spots are accompanied by radio and newsprint pieces to introduce the Conclusions and Recommendations of the HCC to urban populations that do not perceive themselves to have been affected by the conflict.

The publicity pieces were developed by BBDO and emphasize the importance of historical memory documented by the HCC in positive, non-politicized messages that avoid accusations regarding the past. They have aired in waves since the inauguration and initial tracking for the capital (in Guatemala, the only media tracking available is for national channels in the capital city) indicated that in January, February and March, approximately 1,031,000 people should have seen the spots (up to an estimated possible 13 repetitions). Media tracking analysis of the HCC Campaign by BBDO is included in **Annex K**.

* See photographs and articles at the end of this report

HCC Dissemination aimed at Youth (Group 2)

By January 2004, USAID HRRP ensured that the radio-novel, “El Trapiche”, which uses proto-typical local experience to promote HCC findings and human rights concepts, was available for use in public schools of all five departments of project coverage. USAID HRRP personnel conducted methodological seminars for teachers of Baja Verapaz (8 January); Chimaltenango (21 January) and Alta Verapaz (23 January) that work in 68 Telesecundarias in these departments (**Annex L**). These are in addition to the 33 schools that used “El Trapiche” in Quiché and Huehuetenango in 2003 (and that will continue to use the radio-novel in 2004).

USAID HRRP also worked with the radio broadcasting of the Dirección General de Educación Extraescolar (DIGEEX) of the Ministry of Education. On 19 and 20 January a workshop was conducted with programming directors and staff of three rural radio stations: Zamaneb in Baja Verapaz; Momostenango Educativa in Totonicapán; and Quesada Educativa in Jutiapa, that plan to air the radio-novel.

HCC Dissemination to Affected Populations (Group 3)

During the first quarter of 2004 USAID HRRP renewed three and closed three of its six sub-grant counterparts for HCC dissemination to local populations based on availability of resources and performance following the initial year of implementation. The continuing sub-grants are listed below.

Renewed dissemination sub-grant activities for affected populations

Organization	Activity	Sub-region
Centro Maya Saqbé	New Leadership Formation	Chimaltenango
Instancia Multi-Institucional por la Paz y la Concordia	Understanding the Truth and Compliance with the HCC Recommendations for Peace, Justice and Reconciliation	All five departments
Oficina de Derechos Humanos del Arzobispado de Guatemala	Dissemination and Devolution of the HCC and REMHI reports	Quiché

Closed dissemination sub-grant activities for affected populations

Organization	Activity	Sub-region
Caja Lúdica/Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo	Peace and Conciliation Fair: Sensitizing and Forming Artistic Promoters	Select departments
Centro Internacional para Investigaciones en Der. Hum.	Understanding the past to forge the future	Guatemala City
Pastoral Social/SERVIR	Dissemination of recommendations and findings regarding the armed conflict	B/A Verapaz

Further detail on implementation of HCC dissemination sub-grant awards is included in **Annex M**.

Remembrance Activities

In January 2004, USAID HRRP, based on joint revisions with USAID Guatemala, approved eight new sub-grants for activities to commemorate victims of the conflict.

Organization	Activity
Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral de las Víctimas de la Violencia en las Verapaces Maya Achí –ADIVIMA	Construction of a monument for victims of Paqux, Rabinal
Asociación y Equipo de Educación en Salud Comunitaria – ETESC	Construction of monuments in communities of Yalambojoch, Nentón and Cebeb, S. Mateo Ixtatán
Centro Internacional para Investigaciones en Derechos Humanos –CIIDH	Printing of 2,500 posters for the Fifth Anniversary of publication of the report of the Historical Clarification Commission (HCC)
Coordinadora Nacional de Viudas de Guatemala –CONAVIGUA	Construction of a monument to victims in Chichicastenango
FAFG, Fundación de Antropología Forense de Guatemala	Publication of photographs documenting exhumations
Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo – GAM	Construction of a monument of victims in Cuilco, Huehuetenango.
Oficina de Derechos Humanos de Arzobispado de Guatemala –ODHAG	Restoration of monument with victims names outside of the Cathedral
Organización de la Mujer Indígena para el Trabajo –OMIT	Construction of a monument to victims of the conflict in Cotzal, Quiché

Commemorative activities that took place during the first quarter of 2004 included the presentation of more than 5,000 names of victims attached by family members to a commemorative cloth during the 5 February anniversary of the publication of the Historical Clarification Commission (HCC) report in Guatemala City* and the 25 March Monument inaugurated in Cuilco, Huehuetenango by the Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo (GAM), with more than 200 community members from El Cajón, El Sabino, Corinto A and B, y Xequinebaj.

* See article at the end of this report.

ii. Successes and Lessons Learned

Media campaign (Group 1)

USAID HRRP has successfully developed a coordinated effort amongst international agencies, including German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the United Nations Verification Mission (MINUGUA); and prominent local organizations, including the PDH, ASIES, CIRMA, IDHUSAC and INTRAPAZ of the Universidad Rafael Landívar, to promote the conclusions and recommendations of the Historical Clarification Commission to populations who have not historically identified with or recognized the effects of the armed conflict.

The 8 January Inauguration was attended by 200 dignitaries and keynote speakers included the US Ambassador, the Human Rights Ombudsperson and the Head of the UN Verification Mission. Initial media tracking indicated that approximately 1,031,000 persons should have seen the spots in the metropolitan area of Guatemala City during January, February and March on the national channels alone.

The campaign was accompanied by public relations activities, including presentation of the campaign to key media (Radio 10 on 20 January, Channel 3 on 26 January, Channel 7 on 2 February); participation of campaign sponsors and local experts on television programs (“Nuestro Mundo por la Mañana”, 29 January, and “Juicio a...”, 15 February); and to local foundations and organizations (Fundación Rigoberta Menchú, 6 February, Fundación Novella, 22 March, and Fundación Helvetas, 25 March).

Related activities, including puppet presentations for conflict resolution and murals in local schools, as well as a Painting Contest, were prepared for the following quarter (**Annex N**).

HCC Dissemination aimed at Youth (Group 2)

Teachers trained in the use of “El Trapiche” in the Verapaces and Chimaltenango coincided in recognizing the value of the experience-based radio-novel as an integral approach to communicating human rights concepts objectively in the context of cultural values.

HCC Dissemination to Affected Populations (Group 3)

Illustrative achievements of LLR 3 sub-grant counterparts included the following:

- Centro Maya Saqb'e: trained 90 youths in the HCC and issues of historical memory that will continue to function in the second phase of project support;
- CIIDH: the award disseminated HCC findings to 480 people, of which 263 (54%) were women, in marginalized urban areas of the capital city. Many participants indicated that this was the first opportunity they had had to reflect on and share their experiences of the conflict (many marginalized areas of the capital were populated by persons displaced by the conflict);
- Instancia Multi-Institucional: 400 informative meetings regarding the National Reparations Plan were held in local communities (327 were envisioned in the proposal) in which 18,182 person participated (11,210 or 62% of which were women); and
- ODHAG: 50 local multipliers were trained in Joyabaj, Quiché; 55 in Chichicastenango; and 25 in Zone 6 of Guatemala City.

iii. Obstacles and Solutions

Media campaign (Group 1)

Media tracking in Guatemala is weak. Only the principal national channels (not including cable) are monitored for audience ratings. Departmental cable television, radio and newsprint are not systematically tracked. However, tracking of national television channels indicated that 1,031,000 persons (approximately 70% of the viewing public in the metropolitan area) should have seen the spots during the months of January, February and March. USAID HRRP and BBDO are considering some changes to the final months of broadcast to target upper class viewers and decision makers. Additionally, GPA will survey for campaign awareness and impact during the next quarter.

HCC Dissemination aimed at Youth (Group 2)

Territorial dispersion of Telesecundaria High Schools made monitoring difficult. USAID HRRP has programmed monitoring surveys for the following quarter.

HCC Dissemination to Affected Populations (Group 3)

USAID HRRP has supported the Instancia Multi-Institucional in its efforts to define, negotiate and publicize a National Reparations Plan (PNR) since the Incidencia Project that preceded HRRP. Following establishment of a Reparations Commission in May, 2002, civil society has been divided over representation on the Commission and the implementation of the Plan.

USAID HRRP personal have participated in a support group (the Grupo de Acompañamiento y Diálogo sobre le Resarcimiento - GADRES) to accompany implementation of the PNR and overcome civil society divisions. During the quarter, GADRES sponsored a series of focus group consultations to survey different perspectives amongst civil society interlocutors and, in conjunction with the Presidential Commissioner for Human Rights, sponsored a meeting to develop consensus candidates to manage the Reparation Commission. On 30 March, Ms. Rosalina Tuyuc was named as President of the Commission. GADRES will continue to assist implementation of the PNR during the next quarter.

D). Result 4: Greater Coordination among Human Rights Groups

i. Progress during the Quarter

Support for the Guatemalan Office of the Human Rights Ombudsperson (PDH)

During this quarter, USAID HRRP promoted coordination between the PDH and civil society by initiating a process of development of local human rights action plans in the five departments of project coverage. Support was also offered for PDH coordination with relevant Congressional delegations to lobby for increased budgetary resources for the institution to fulfill its constitutional mandate. USAID HRRP also conducted a final workshop with civil society to review human rights education methodologies.

Local human rights action plans

USAID HRRP, in conjunction with CEIBA, initiated the development of local human rights action plans in all five departments during the first quarter of 2004. Action plans will be developed by local civil society representatives and the local offices of the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsperson, thus strengthening collaboration between civil society and the PDH. USAID HRRP sub-contracted CEIBA, a counterpart civil society organization with experience in working with local municipal councils in the development of human rights plans, to facilitate the effort.

Initial meetings were held to present the action plan process in each of the five departments (on 13 January in Quiché, 21 January in Chimaltenango, 23 January in Alta Verapaz, and 17 February in Huehuetenango). These were followed by one-day workshops to review human rights challenges and priorities at the local level (on 5 March in Chimaltenango, 26 March in Huehuetenango, 29 March in the Verapaces, and 31 March in Quiché).

The one-day workshops examined recent decentralization laws that encourage citizen participation and the strategic plan of the PDH which focuses on political policy review and social auditing in the context of local human rights issues. These efforts will be continued in the next quarter with two-day workshops which will prioritize local problems for joint follow-up by civil society and the PDH. Further detail regarding the development of the Chimaltenango local action plan is contained in **Annex O**.

Human Rights Education (Strategic human rights education review)

As part of its support to the PDH for a comprehensive review of human rights educational methodologies USAID HRRP sub-contracted the Peruvian Institute for Education in Human Rights and Peace (IPEDHEP) to facilitate a series of workshops that incorporate local human rights education experts and practitioners from both civil society and the Office of the Ombudsperson. During the first quarter of 2004 the project held the third and final workshop. These workshops will provide the basis for a human rights education methodological kit to be developed in the second quarter of 2004.

Third workshop (27-29 January): The mixed group of PDH educators and civil society persons with extensive experience in human rights education, including the National Human Rights Movement, formulated a consensus sense of mission, vision, objectives, content and strategic sectors of target populations for human rights educators in Guatemala. These inputs will orient the methodological proposal under development in the next quarter. The process continued to be facilitated by Ms. Rosa María Mujica of the Peruvian Institute of Human Rights and Peace (IPEDHEP). Further information regarding the strategic review of human rights education is available in **Annex P**.

Liaison with Congressional delegations

USAID HRRP supported the PDH to conduct breakfast briefings with Congressional delegations from 4 parties in order to brief them on current human rights challenges and present the institution's financial difficulties given the current budget. Meetings were held with the following parties:

PAN – 17 February 2004

PATRIOTA – 17 February 2004

UNE – 18 February 2004

GAN – 26 February 2004

The PDH will need additional resources in order to ensure adequate coverage of its human rights mandate following the closure of the UN Verification Mission this year.

National Human Rights Movement (MNDH)

The National Human Rights Movement continued to consolidate its organizational capacity through a series of regional pre-congresses leading to the Second National Congress of Human Rights Organizations on 23 and 24 February 2004. Some 98 delegates from all 22 departments and the Ixil and Ixcán regions participated though the Congress was marred by divisive debate amongst participants (see II.D.iii. Obstacles and Solutions below). However, the Congress did manage to elect a new governing structure at the Congress.

Further information on regional pre-Congresses and the Second National Congress is contained in **Annex Q**.

Commission for the Investigation of Illegal and Clandestine Security Groups (CICIACs)

The proposal to establish an international Commission for the Investigation of Illegal and Clandestine Security Groups (CICIACs) continued to provoke debate. On 7 January 2004, the Government of Guatemala and the United Nations signed an agreement in New York to create the CICIACs (*Prensa Libre*, 7 and 8 January 2004). Installation of the Commission, however, depends on ratification by the Guatemalan Congress, which sent the proposal to the Constitutional Court for an opinion on the Commission's constitutionality (*Prensa Libre*, 27 January 2004). The President of the Republic, however, expressed his support for establishment of the CICIACs in a speech on 25 February (*Prensa Libre*, 26 February 2004).

The Coalición para la CICIACs, a coalition of eight civil society organizations, continued to work towards establishment of CICIACs by holding fora (21 January) and participating in presentations by groups questioning the constitutionality of the commission (CACIF forum on 25 March). USAID HRRP continued to support the civil society coalition with support to attend a seminar on corrupt money-laundering practices and for a study of attacks on human rights defenders that was presented at the aforementioned MNDH Forum on 24 February.

The USAID HRRP supported study "El Rostro del Terror" (**Annex R**) identified 128 intimidations of and attacks on human rights defenders in 2003, including 19 murders (for comparative purposes, Colombia reported 16 murders of human rights defenders in the same year). Unfortunately, the Coalición para la CICIACs has registered 12 such attacks and intimidations in the first three months of 2004.

ii. Successes and Lessons Learned

Support for the Guatemalan Office of the Human Rights Ombudsperson (PDH)

Coordination with Civil Society - Local human rights action plans

Local action plans efforts received positive responses at the local level. USAID HRRP believes that locally defined priorities and follow-up will strengthen the ability of the PDH and civil society to provide human rights protection and advocacy upon departure of the UN Verification Mission (MINUGUA). Local action plans will also strengthen PDH capacity to address issues of policy and lobbying, in accordance with its efforts to develop internal social auditing capacity ("Procuración Política").

Human Rights Education

The USAID HRRP strategic human rights education review process, the first effort of a joint civil society - PDH construction of a strategic vision for human rights education in Guatemala, continued to meet with an energetic response from participants. Following the final workshop participants agreed to develop a Network of Human Rights Educators and have held regular meetings to integrate coordination efforts and define a workplan with objectives and future activities. Please see **Annex S** for further detail.

Liaison with Congressional delegations

On 25 March 2004 the Guatemalan Congress approved a budgetary increase for the PDH of Quetzales 80 million (approximately US \$ 10 million), which is double the current budgeted amount. USAID HRRP is pleased to have assisted in the process of lobbying to ensure that the PDH has the resources necessary to fulfill its mandate.

National Human Rights Movement (MNDH)

The MNDH, despite intense debate, did manage to elect a new governing structure that includes a wider geographical representation of delegates. The new Coordinating Commission, in addition to three previous members based in the capital, includes participants from the regional delegations of Chimaltenango, Quetzaltenango, Quiché and Zacapa. USAID HRRP believes that this new coordinating structure will provide more representative management of the MNDH's future activities beyond capital city-based delegates, one of the main concerns of participating delegates.

As one of the outputs of the Second National Human Rights Congress, the MNDH petitioned the President of the Republic on 25 February to reduce the budget and restructure the Guatemalan military for its historical link to human rights violations. On 1 April 2004, President Berger announced plans to reduce the Army in terms of personnel and budget by 35% (*Prensa Libre*, 1 and 2 April 2004).

Commission for the Investigation of Illegal and Clandestine Security Groups (CICIACs)

USAID HRRP support for civil society efforts for establishing the CICIACs led to continued debate and pressure for an eventual installation. The UN – GOG agreement is a step towards establishing the Commission, though the Congress and Constitutional Court may reject installation.

iii. Obstacles and Solutions

National Human Rights Movement (MNDH)

The process leading to the Second National Congress of Human Rights Organizations contained several weaknesses that flawed the Congress. The incorporation of many new participants led to an atmosphere in which much of the previously agreed tenets of the MNDH were debated again, including issues of representation and questions about finances. The pre-Congress process did not ensure that political divisions amongst human rights defenders did not affect the Congress. USAID HRRP will coordinate with the MNDH in the last quarter of project implementation to ensure adequate feedback at the local level through a series of regional post-Congress meetings and offer technical assistance to the MNDH to conduct reviews of the integral vision of human rights and institutional strengthening exercises regarding membership identity, coalition building and inter-institutional coordination to MNDH delegates.

Commission for the Investigation of Illegal and Clandestine Security Groups (CICIACs)

Significant opposition to CICIACs exists, potentially amongst persons implicated in the Commission's investigations. Despite support from civil society, the President of the Republic and the US Ambassador, CICIACs may not be authorized by the Congress. USAID HRRP will continue to support civil society efforts for establishing the CICIACs in the final quarter of project implementation, including defining strategies for continued lobbying for installation of the Commission.

E. Institutional Strengthening of Counterparts

During the first quarter of 2004, the Project Development Officer for Institutional Strengthening (PDO-IS) began an ambitious series of institutional strengthening workshops for USAID HRRP counterparts in all five departments of project coverage and amongst counterparts from all results areas.*

Counterparts responded enthusiastically to institutional strengthening efforts by the project. Many noted that these were the first institutional strengthening exercises in which they had participated. Further detail regarding USAID HRRP efforts at institutional strengthening of counterparts is included in **Annex T**.

* Please see photographs of specific activities at the end of this report

LLR 1

Institutional strengthening efforts for LLR 1 Citizens Mobilized to Protect Their Human Rights began in February with two day seminars each month for counterparts in Quiché, Huehuetenango and Chimaltenango. Due to the renewals process of sub-grants in the Verapaces this process did not begin until March. Counterparts have focused on strategic development planning, including participatory approaches and gender/interculturality issues. In Quiché, in coordination with CEDPA, counterparts have begun reviewing project monitoring as a management tool.

USAID HRRP Counterparts Participating in Institutional Strengthening Workshops

Department	Counterpart	Dates	Persons participating	Daily average attendance
Chimaltenango	1. CRD-GAM 2. Centro Justicia 3. Centro Maya Saqb'e 4. Coord. MDDH 5. Def. Indígena 6. REMHI 7. UDINOV	20 February 27 February 19 March 26 March	15	9 persons

Huehuetenango	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ACODIM-M 2. CEIBA 3. Comité Justicia 4. CRD – GAM 5. Red CS Chiantla 	12-13 February 4-5 March	19	14 persons
Quiché	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CASODI 2. CRD - GAM 3. DI Sat. Cruz 4. DI Chichicastes. 5. DI Uspantán 6. IXMUKANE 7. Mov. Desarraigados 	4-5 February 11-12 March	18	11 persons
Verapaces	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ADIVIMA 2. ADECOMAYA-DI 3. ADP 4. Comité de Justicia 5. FUNMMAYAN 6. Pastoral Social 7. SERVIR 	18 February 24-25 March	19	19 persons

Additional to these efforts, USAID HRRP has coordinated with other donors to provide support to the Movimiento de Desarraigados del Norte de Quiché for strategic planning, including the sub-contracting of SERJUS to work directly with the Movimiento in its organizational planning process.

LLR 2

An institutional strengthening proposal for LLR 2 Advocacy and Information Dissemination on the Subject of Children “Lost” During the War was developed in conjunction with CEDPA and tailored to the issue of lobbying for the CNBND within their Strategic Plan 2004-2007. The proposal was accepted by the CNBND Executive Assembly on 15 March and specific activities will begin in the next quarter.

LLR 3

Given the renewals process and project life of LLR 3 Dissemination of Information about the Internal War counterparts, only one of three renewed sub-grantees, Centro Maya S’aqbe, is participating in the institutional strengthening workshops, and has been incorporated into the Chimaltenango series of workshops.

LLR 4

For LLR 4, Coordination among Human Rights Groups, USAID HRRP presented an institutional strengthening proposal based on December 2003 consultations to the MNDH following reformulation of its management structure at the Congress on 10 March. The Coordinating Committee reviewed the proposal and agreed to specific workshops on the conceptual basis of human rights which underlies the Movimiento; inter-institutional coordination based on an analysis of previous experiences; and the identity of human rights defenders, all during the following quarter.

F. Progress on 2004 Targets

Progress on 2004 USAID HRRP targets is summarized below:

Annual Targets as per 2004 Workplan	Status
<i>LLR 1 Citizens Mobilized to Protect Their Human Rights</i>	
A) Renew and implement 3 sub-projects for Huehuetenango	5 renewed and under implementation
B) Close all 24 sub-projects	September 2004
<i>LLR 2 CNBND</i>	
A) Implement until final activities completed	June 2004
B) TA in lobbying and strategic / sustainability planning	Planned for April 2004
C) Close sub-grant project	September 2004
<i>LLR 3 Dissemination and Activities to Commemorate Victims of the Conflict</i>	
A) Renew 3 sub-grants for local dissemination to affected populations	3 renewed and under implementation
B) Award 5 Sub-grants for remembrance activities	8 awarded
C) Reactivate and Implement Mass media campaign	Inaugurated January 2004 Under implementation
D) Close 3 dissemination and 5 remembrance sub-projects	September 2004
<i>LLR 4 Coordination amongst Human Rights Groups</i>	
A) Implement MNDH coordination grant	January – June 2004
B) Close sub-grant project	September 2004

III. Administrative Issues

A. Monitoring and Evaluation

During the first quarter of 2003, external monitors Gish, Paz y Asociados (GPA) conducted monitoring and evaluation activities with USAID HRRP counterparts in all five departments of project coverage. A review of monitoring activities, with specific recommendations for HRRP management to maximize project impact in the final phase of implementation, is included in **Annex U**.

During the second quarter of 2004 GPA will begin evaluation activities that will culminate in a final report on USAID HRRP project impact.

B. Budgetary Projections and Expenses

USAID HRRP expenses were slightly lower than budgeted in the contract for the years 2001, 2002, 2003 (approximately US \$47,000 less than projected). This was due to delays in sub-grant authorization. However, full implementation levels in 2004 will recuperate these delays and the project will require full funding of the contracted amount.

Period	Contract Budget	Actual Expenses
2001-2004	\$ 3,027 m	\$ 2.980 m
2004	\$ 1,202 m	\$.453 m (Jan/Feb/March)
Total	\$4,229 m	\$ 3.434 m

According to project vouchers USAID HRRP has US \$795,652.54 remaining for the period April – September 2004 according to the contract budget. Of this amount, US \$203,994.88 remains for sub-grants and \$89,479.54 for sub-contracts. These remaining amounts have been fully committed to counterparts and sub-contractors. USAID HRRP expects full execution of the contract budget. See summary financial data and monthly vouchers in **Annex V**.

IV. List of Annexes and Meetings/Interviews

Annex A: Cuadro de contrapartes - Verapaces
Annex B: Cuadro de contrapartes - Quiché
Annex C: Cuadro de contrapartes - Huehuetenango
Annex D: Cuadro de contrapartes - Chimaltenango
Annex E: Diseños de talleres: oficiales
Annex F: Informes sobre talleres con oficiales de la PDH
Annex G: Declaración de las Familias Re-encontradas
Annex H: Propuesta de Ley de la CNBND
Annex I: Cuadro de la CNBND
Annex J: Programa de FORIN para la CNBND (de CEDPA?)
Annex K: Análisis de medios de BBDO
Annex L: Uso de El Trapiche en Telesecundarias
Annex M: Cuadro de contrapartes de Divulgación
Annex N: Arte del Certamen arístico
Annex O: Memoria/Resumen del Plan de Acción Local en Chimaltenango
Annex P: Memoria del 3er Taller de Visión Estratégica (IPEDHEP)
Annex Q: Memoria del 2º Congreso de DDHH
Annex R: El Rostro del Terror
Annex S: Documentos de la Red de Educadores en DDHH
Annex T: Memorias de FORIN
Annex U: Informe Trimestral de Gish, Paz y Asociados
Annex V: Monthly Vouchers

Meetings/Interviews/Events:

Project Results

9 January: 2004 Planning with Gish, Paz y Asociados
10 February: LLR 3 Proposals Review with USAID (Mr. Sergio Pivaral)
12 February: HRRP Consultation with USAID (Mr. Todd Amani)
19 March: Gish, Paz y Asociados M&E Planning

Result One: Citizens Mobilized to Protect their Human Rights

8 January: CEFEP
13 January: Strategic Human Rights Education Workshop Preparation with the PHD
14 January: Strategic Human Rights Education Workshop Preparation with the PHD
26 January: GAM Huehuetenango Advances
28 January: Centro de Justicia Presentation - Chimaltenango
29 January: Defensoría Indígena Coordination Meeting - Chimaltenango
30 January: Defensoría Indígena/ADECOMAYA
2 February: Projects in Chimaltenango (William Cajas)
2 February: PDH workshop meeting
3 February: Defensoría Indígena Workshop
6 February: PDH workshop meeting
18 February: SERVIR
1-2 March: PDH Workshop
3 March: REMHI Chimaltenango
4 March: Centro de Justicia – Chimaltenango
15-18 March: PDH Workshop with Community Promoters
16 March: GAM CRD Review
19 March: Executive Committee of the Chimaltenango Justice Center
23 March: Review of Educational Design Proposals for HR Education Kit
30/31 March: PDH Workshop with Youth Promoters

Result Two: Children Lost during the Armed Conflict

19 January: Presentation of CNBND 2003 Annual Reports and Law Proposal
22 January: CEDPA (Institutional Strengthening)
24 February: CEDPA (Institutional Strengthening)
24 February: CNBND Strategic Planning Presentation
15 March: USAID HRRP Institutional Strengthening Proposal Presentation for CNBND

Result Three: Dissemination, Information, and Remembrance Activities from the Armed Conflict

5 January: BBDO – Planning of HCC Campaign Inauguration
7 January: Porter Novelli – HCC Campaign Inauguration Rehearsal
7 January: Review of GAM/CL Advances and Expenditures
8 January: BBDO – HCC Campaign Inauguration

8 January: El Trapiche Workshop with Baja Verapaz Teachers
12 January: BBDO – HCC Campaign – Final Edit of Spots
19 January: El Trapiche Workshop with DIGEEX
20 January: El Trapiche Workshop with DIGEEX
20 January: Porter Novelli – HCC Campaign Media Presentations Radio 10
21 January: El Trapiche Workshop with Chimaltenango Teachers
23 January: El Trapiche Workshop with Alta Verapaz Teachers
26 January: Porter Novelli – HCC Campaign Preparation for Canal 3
27 January: ODHAG – PN – Puppets Programming
27 January: FAMDEGUA
29 January: Porter Novelli – HCC Campaign Presentation on Canal 3
2 February: Instancia Multi-Institucional (Orlando Blanco)
2 February: HCC Campaign Presentation to Canal 7 (to arrange “Juicio a...”)
3 February: GADRES (Reparations Plan Accompaniment)
4 February: Porter Novelli – Weekly HCC Campaign Meeting
6 February: Weekly HCC Campaign Presentation to Fundación Rigoberta Menchú
11 February: GADRES (Reparations Plan Accompaniment)
11 February: Porter Novelli – Weekly HCC Campaign Meeting
12 February: PDH – HCC Campaign Presentation and Materials Distribution
18 February: GADRES (Reparations Plan Accompaniment)
1 March: GADRES (Reparations Plan Accompaniment)
3 March: Porter Novelli – Weekly HCC Campaign Meeting
8 March: GADRES/COPREDEH
9 March: GADRES/COPREDEH/Civil Society
10 March: Porter Novelli – Weekly HCC Campaign Meeting
11 March: GADRES – Meeting to Propose Candidates for Reparations Commission
15 March: GADRES – Review of PNR Candidates Meeting
17 March: Porter Novelli – Weekly HCC Campaign Meeting
22 March: Porter Novelli – HCC Campaign Presentation to Fundación Novella
23 March: GADRES – Planning for April Workshop
24 March: Porter Novelli – Weekly HCC Campaign Meeting
25 March: Porter Novelli – HCC Campaign Presentation to Fundación Helvetas
26 March: Porter Novelli – HCC Campaign Puppeteers
29 March: Porter Novelli – HCC Campaign Certamen Artístico
30 March: HCC Campaign Meeting with PDH
31 March: Porter Novelli – Weekly HCC Campaign Meeting

Result Four: Coordination among Human Rights Groups

7 January: Review of Alta Verapaz 10 December Activities
9 January: Local Action Plans Preparation in the PDH – Conrado Martínez
12 January: Local Action Plans Preparation in the PDH - Ms. Palencia and Mr. Tabín
13 January: Local Action Plans Introductory Meeting in Quiché
16 January: Delegates Assembly MNDH
20 January: Proposal Review MNDH
16 January: CICIACs Civil Society Support Final Report Presentation

21 January: Local Action Plan Introductory Meeting in Chimaltenango
23 January: Local Action Plan Introductory Meeting in Alta Verapaz
26 January: Strategic HR Education Workshop Preparation – IPEDHEP and CEFEP
27- 29 January: Third Strategic HR Education Workshop
2 February: MNDH Meeting with MINUGUA
6 February: Local Action Plan Agenda Meeting with CEIBA
10 February: MNDH Pre-Congress in Baja Verapaz
13 February: Network of Human Rights Educators
17 February: MNDH Pre-Congress in Huehuetenango
23-24 February: Second Congress of Human Rights Organizations (MNDH)
24 February: MNDH Public Forum
3 March: Local Action Plan Agenda Meeting with CEIBA
4 March: Network of Human Rights Educators
8 March: Ex- Coordinating Commission of the MNDH
10 March: New Coordinating Commission of the MNDH with USAID
12 March: MNDH Delegates Assembly
11 March: Network of Human Rights Educators
15 March: MNDH Local Assembly Meeting – Alta Verapaz
16 March: MNDH Local Assembly Meeting – Baja Verapaz
22 March: Local Action Plan Review Meeting with CEIBA
24 March: MNDH Delegates Assembly
26 March: Huehuetenango Local Action Plan Workshop
29 March: Verapaces Local Action Plan Workshop
31 March: Quiché Local Action Plan Workshop

Institutional Strengthening of Counterparts

6 January: CEDPA
12 January: CEDPA
21 January: CEDPA
27 January: MNDQ
4-5 February: Quiché counterparts
12-13 February: Huehuetenango counterparts
18 February: Verapaz Counterparts
20 February: Chimaltenango Counterparts
26 February: MDNQ
27 February: Chimaltenango Counterparts
4-5 March: Quiché Counterparts
11-12 March: Huehuetenango Counterparts
10 March: Institutional Strengthening Proposal Meeting with MNDH
15 March: Institutional Strengthening Proposal Meeting with CNBND
19 March: Chimaltenango Counterparts
24-25 March: Verapaces Counterparts
26 March: Chimaltenango Counterparts

Coordination with other human rights programs

12 January: Meeting the Human Rights Officer of British Embassy
21 January: CICIACs Forum
2 February: Servicio Alemán (DED)
11 February: US Army South Command Human Rights Delegation
13 February: Meeting with COPREDEH
25 February: Presidential Re-launching of Peace Accords
1 March: USAID Trafficking Meeting
18 March: ODHA Presentation of Education for Never Again
19 March: Coordinadora para el Resarcimiento Presentation
23 March: Nicolle Otallah, US Embassy Human Rights Officer

V. Activities for the Next Quarter (April - June 2004)

Result One: Mobilization	Result 2: CNBND	Result 3: Dissemination	Result 4: Coordination
April	April	April	April
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final implementation of Quiché, Huehuetenango and Chimaltenango sub-grants • Institutional strengthening support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final implementation of CNBND sub-grant award • Technical assistance for development of legal proposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued implementation of HCC Campaign • Commemorative activities • Continued implementation of sub-grants for HCC Dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued implementation of MNDH sub-grant • Consider continued support for CICIACs • PDH local action plans • Institutional strengthening support of the MNDH
May	May	May	May
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final implementation of Chimaltenango, Verapaces, Huehuetenango, and Quiché sub-grants • Institutional strengthening support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final implementation of CNBND sub-grant • TA for development of legal proposal • Institutional strengthening support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued implementation of HCC Media Campaign • Continued implementation of 3 sub-awards for HCC dissemination to affected populations • Remembrance activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PDH Education Workshops • PDH local action planes • Institutional strengthening of the MNDH • Possible CICIACs support
June	June	June	June
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last month of implementation of Chimaltenango, Verapaces, Huehuetenango, and Quiché sub-grants • Institutional strengthening support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last month of CNBND implementation • TA for development of legal proposal • Institutional strengthening support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close HCC Campaign • Final month of implementation of 3 sub-awards for HCC dissemination • Final month of remembrance activities sub-awards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close MNDH sub-grant • Final month of PDH support and assistance • Institutional strengthening of MNDH

